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     11 MAR 22
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     13 MAR 22
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                EPFULL enhanced with additional patent information and new
                 fields
NEWS
     15 APR 04
                EMBASE - Database reloaded and enhanced
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      16 APR 18
                New CAS Information Use Policies available online
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      17 APR 25
                 Patent searching, including current-awareness alerts (SDIs),
                 based on application date in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL/USPAT2
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                 applications.
NEWS
      18 APR 28
                 Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for
                 U.S. patent records in CA/CAplus
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MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005

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=> s l1 and diaryl

L2 2 L1 AND DIARYL

=> d 1-2 bib ab

- L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
- AN 2001025013 MEDLINE
- DN PubMed ID: 11052808
- TI Discovery of novel p-arylthic cinnamides as antagonists of leukocyte function-associated antigen-1/intracellular adhesion molecule-1 interaction. 1. Identification of an additional binding pocket based on an anilino diaryl sulfide lead.
- AU Liu G; Link J T; Pei Z; Reilly E B; Leitza S; Nguyen B; Marsh K C; Okasinski G F; von Geldern T W; Ormes M; Fowler K; Gallatin M
- CS Metabolic Disease Research and Drug Analysis Department, Pharmaceutical Products Division, Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, Illinois 60064-6098, USA.. Gang.Liu@abbott.com
- SO Journal of medicinal chemistry, (2000 Oct 19) 43 (21) 4025-40. Journal code: 9716531. ISSN: 0022-2623.
- CY United States
- DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
- LA English
- FS Priority Journals
- EM 200011
- ED Entered STN: 20010322 Last Updated on STN: 20010322 Entered Medline: 20001116
- The interaction between leukocyte function-associated antigen-1 (LFA-1), a member of the beta(2)-integrin family of adhesion molecules, and intracellular adhesion molecule ICAM-1 (cd54) is thought to play a critical role in the inflammatory process. On the basis of an anilino diaryl sulfide screening lead 1, in combination with pharmacophore analysis of other screening hits, we have identified an adjacent binding pocket. Subsequently, a p-ethenylcarbonyl linker was discovered to be optimal for accessing this binding site. Solution-phase parallel synthesis enabled rapid optimization of the cinnamides for this pocket. In conjunction with fine-tuning of the diaryl substituents, we discovered a novel series of potent, nonpeptide inhibitors of LFA-1/ICAM-1 interaction, exemplified by A-286982 (28h), which has IC(50) values of 44 and 35 nM in an LFA-1/ICAM-1 binding assay and LFA-1-mediated cellular adhesion assay, respectively.
- L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN AN 2000:542948 BIOSIS

- DN PREV200000542948
- TI Discovery of novel p-arylthic cinnamides as antagonists of leukocyte function-associated antigen-1/intracellular adhesion molecule-1 interaction. 1. Identification of an additional binding pocket based on an anilino diaryl sulfide lead.
- AU Liu, Gang [Reprint author]; Link, J. T.; Pei, Zhonghua; Reilly, Edward B.; Leitza, Sandra; Nguyen, Bach; Marsh, Kennan C.; Okasinski, Gregory F.; von Geldern, Thomas W.; Ormes, Mark; Fowler, Kerry; Gallatin, Mike
- CS Abbott Laboratories, 100 Abbott Park Rd., D-47R, AP-10, Abbott Park, IL, 60064-6098: Gang.Liu@abbott.com, USA
- SO Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, (October 19, 2000) Vol. 43, No. 21, pp. 4025-4040. print.

 CODEN: JMCMAR. ISSN: 0022-2623.
- DT Article
- LA English
- ED Entered STN: 13 Dec 2000 Last Updated on STN: 11 Jan 2002
- The interaction between leukocyte function-associated antigen-1 (LFA-1), a member of the beta2-integrin family of adhesion molecules, and intracellular adhesion molecule ICAM-1 (cd54) is thought to play a critical role in the inflammatory process. On the basis of anilino diaryl sulfide screening lead 1, in combination with pharmacophore analysis of other screening hits, we have identified an adjacent binding pocket. Subsequently, a p-ethenylcarbonyl linker was discovered to be optimal for accessing this binding site. Solution-phase parallel synthesis enabled rapid optimization of the cinnamides for this pocket. In conjunction with fine-tuning of the diaryl substituents, we discovered a novel series of potent, nonpeptide inhibitors of LFA-1/ICAM-1 interaction, exemplified by A-286982 (28h), which has IC50 values of 44 and 35 nM in an LFA-1/ICAM-1 binding assay and LFA-1-mediated cellular adhesion assay, respectively.

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                 CA/CAPLUS - Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks
                 (ROSPATENT) added to list of core patent offices covered
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         FEB 28
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                 BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
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                 GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
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                MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
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                 KOREAPAT now updated monthly; patent information enhanced
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NEWS 12 MAR 22
                 PATDPASPC - New patent database available
NEWS 13 MAR 22
                 REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags
NEWS 14 APR 04
                 EPFULL enhanced with additional patent information and new
                 fields
     15 APR 04
NEWS
                 EMBASE - Database reloaded and enhanced
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     16 APR 18
                New CAS Information Use Policies available online
NEWS
     17 APR 25
                 Patent searching, including current-awareness alerts (SDIs),
                 based on application date in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL/USPAT2
                 may be affected by a change in filing date for U.S.
                 applications.
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     18 APR 28
                 Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for
                 U.S. patent records in CA/CAplus
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L2 1532 L1 AND REVIEW/DT

=> s 12 and allosteric

L3 8 L2 AND ALLOSTERIC

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L4 8 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-8 bib ab

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

AN 2004572372 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 15544539

TI Therapeutic antagonists and the conformational regulation of the beta2 integrins.

AU Shimaoka Motomu; Springer Timothy A

CS The CBR Institute for Biomedical Research, Department of Anesthesia and Pathology, Harvard Medical School, 200 Longwood, Boston, MA 02115, USA.

SO Current topics in medicinal chemistry, (2004) 4 (14) 1485-95. Ref: 76 Journal code: 101119673. ISSN: 1568-0266.

CY Netherlands

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

General Review; (REVIEW)

(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200503

ED Entered STN: 20041117 Last Updated on STN: 20050309 Entered Medline: 20050308

AB The beta2 integrins are validated therapeutic targets for inflammatory disorders. Two distinct mechanistic classes of small molecule inhibitors, termed alpha I allosteric and alpha/beta I-like allosteric antagonist, have recently been developed. The alpha I allosteric antagonists bind underneath the C-terminal helix of the I domain and stabilize the I domain in the inactive closed conformation. By contrast, the alpha/beta I-like allosteric antagonists bind to the beta2 I-like domain MIDAS and disrupt conformational signal transmission between the I and the I-like domain, leaving the I domain in a default inactive form. Furthermore, the two classes of the antagonists have opposite effects on integrin conformation; the alpha I allosteric antagonists stabilize the bent conformation, whereas the alpha/beta I-like allosteric antagonists induce the extended conformation with inactive I domain. small molecule antagonists to the beta2 integrin highlight the importance of the structural linkages within and between integrin domains for transmission of the conformational signals and regulation of the overall conformation.

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L4
     ANSWER 2 OF 8
                       MEDLINE on STN
AN
     2003180148
                    MEDLINE
DN
     PubMed ID: 12699076
ΤI
     Lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1 blockade by statins: molecular
     basis and biological relevance.
ΑU
     Weitz-Schmidt Gabriele
CS
     Novartis Pharma AG, Preclinical Research, Basel, Switzerland..
     gabriele.weitz@pharma.novartis.com
SO
     Endothelium : journal of endothelial cell research, (2003) 10 (1) 43-7.
     Ref: 41
     Journal code: 9412590. ISSN: 1062-3329.
CY
     United States
DT
     Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
       General Review; (REVIEW)
     (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA
     English
FS
     Priority Journals
EM
     200308
ED
     Entered STN: 20030418
     Last Updated on STN: 20030802
     Entered Medline: 20030801
AB
     Lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1 (LFA-1) belongs to the
     integrin family and plays an important role in leukocyte
     trafficking and in T-cell activation. Random screening of
     chemical libraries identified the 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A
     (HMG-CoA) reductase inhibitor lovastatin as an inhibitor
     of the LFA-1/intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)-1 interaction.
     effect of lovastatin on LFA-1 was found to be unrelated to the
     inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase and to be mediated by lovastatin
     binding to a novel allosteric site within LFA-1. The biological
     relevance of LFA-1 inhibition by statins with respect to the
     overall benefit of this drug class is reviewed. The implications of the
     statin effect on LFA-1 for future drug design and therapy are discussed.
L4
     ANSWER 3 OF 8
                       MEDLINE on STN
AN
     2002486520
                    MEDLINE
     PubMed ID: 12297042
DN
TI
     Integrins: bidirectional, allosteric signaling
     machines.
AU
     Hynes Richard O
CS
     Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Center for Cancer Research, Department of
     Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA..
     rohynes@mit.edu
SO
     Cell, (2002 Sep 20) 110 (6) 673-87. Ref: 119
     Journal code: 0413066. ISSN: 0092-8674.
CY
     United States
DT
     Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
       General Review; (REVIEW)
     (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA
     English
FS
     Priority Journals; Space Life Sciences
EM
     200210
ED
     Entered STN: 20020926
     Last Updated on STN: 20021217
     Entered Medline: 20021023
     In their roles as major adhesion receptors, integrins signal
AΒ
     across the plasma membrane in both directions. Recent structural and cell
     biological data suggest models for how integrins transmit
     signals between their extracellular ligand binding adhesion sites and
     their cytoplasmic domains, which link to the cytoskeleton and to signal
     transduction pathways. Long-range conformational changes couple these
     functions via allosteric equilibria.
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ANSWER 4 OF 8
                       MEDLINE on STN
L4
AN
     2002409074
                    MEDLINE
     PubMed ID: 12163068
DN
ΤI
     Engineering and design of ligand-induced conformational change in
     proteins.
     Mizoue Laura S; Chazin Walter J
ΑU
CS
     Department of Biochemistry, Center for Structural Biology, 896 PRB,
     Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37232-0146, USA...
     1.mizoue@vanderbilt.edu
SO
     Current opinion in structural biology, (2002 Aug) 12 (4) 459-63. Ref: 46
     Journal code: 9107784. ISSN: 0959-440X.
CY
     England: United Kingdom
     Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
DT
       General Review; (REVIEW)
     (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA
     English
     Priority Journals
FS
EM
     200301
     Entered STN: 20020807
ED
     Last Updated on STN: 20030130
     Entered Medline: 20030129
AB
     The ability to manipulate ligand-induced conformational change, although
     representing a major challenge to the protein engineer, is an essential
     end point in efforts to produce novel functional proteins for
     biotechnology and therapeutic applications. Progress towards this goal
     requires determining not only what factors control the fold and stability
     of a protein, but also how ligand binding alters the complex
     conformational/energetic landscape. Important strides are being made on
     several fronts, including understanding the origin of long-range effects
     and allosteric structural mechanisms, using both experimental
     and theoretical approaches.
L4
     ANSWER 5 OF 8
                       MEDLINE on STN
                    MEDLINE -
AN
     1999254236
DN
     PubMed ID: 10320933
ΤI
     Towards a structural model of an integrin.
ΑU
     Humphries M J
CS
     Wellcome Trust Centre for Cell-Matrix Research, School of Biological
     Sciences, University of Manchester, U.K.
so
     Biochemical Society symposium, (1999) 65 63-78. Ref: 34
     Journal code: 7506896. ISSN: 0067-8694.
CY
     ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT
     Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
       General Review; (REVIEW)
     (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA
     English
FS
     Priority Journals
EM
     199906
ED
     Entered STN: 19990714
     Last Updated on STN: 20000303
     Entered Medline: 19990629
AB
     Integrins are currently viewed as the principal family of
     extracellular matrix receptors. The interactions mediated by
     integrins are responsible for certain typical properties of
     adhesive cells, such as attachment and migration, but these molecules are
     also recognized to contribute to intracellular signalling processes,
     either by transducing signals themselves or by enabling and/or
     coordinating signalling via other receptor systems. As yet, the
     structural basis of integrin function is unknown, although
     detailed computer-based predictions have suggested working models for
     integrin tertiary structure. In this chapter, I will review this
     information and discuss recent studies examining the molecular basis of
```

integrin regulation using stimulatory and inhibitory

monoclonal antibodies (mAbs). Through the use of sensitive isolated

integrin-binding assays, stimulatory mAbs have been found to
function either by inducing shape changes in integrins or by
selectively recognizing and stabilizing active and ligand-occupied
conformations of integrins, while blocking mAbs were found to be
allosteric inhibitors of ligand binding that report
specific ligand engagement events. This information has improved our
understanding of the composition of the integrin ligand-binding
pocket and the structural basis of integrin activation

```
ANSWER 6 OF 8
L4
                        MEDLINE on STN
     97298120
                  MEDLINE
AN
DN
     PubMed ID: 9153268
TI
     Cell adhesion in vascular biology. New insights into integrin
     -ligand interaction.
ΑU
     Loftus J C; Liddington R C
     The Mayo Clinic Arizona, Scottsdale, Arizona 85259, USA.
CS
NC
     HL-42977 (NHLBI)
     Journal of clinical investigation, (1997 May 15) 99 (10) 2302-6.
SO
     Journal code: 7802877. ISSN: 0021-9738.
CY
     United States
DT
     Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
       General Review; (REVIEW)
     (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA
     English
FS
     Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Space Life Sciences
EΜ
     199706
ED
     Entered STN: 19970630
     Last Updated on STN: 19970630
     Entered Medline: 19970617
T.4
     ANSWER 7 OF 8
                        MEDLINE on STN
AN
     97092314
                 MEDLINE
DN
     PubMed ID: 8937979
     Getting integrins into shape: recent insights into how
TI
     integrin activity is regulated by conformational changes.
ΔIJ
     Mould A P
CS
     Wellcome Trust Centre for Cell-Matrix Research, School of Biological
     Sciences, University of Manchester, UK.. pmould@fs2.scg.man.ac.uk
Journal of cell science, (1996 Nov) 109 ( Pt 11) 2613-8. Ref: 56
SO
     Journal code: 0052457. ISSN: 0021-9533.
CY
     ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT
     Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
       General Review; (REVIEW)
     (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA
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     199705
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     Entered STN: 19970609
     Last Updated on STN: 19970609
     Entered Medline: 19970523
L4
     ANSWER 8 OF 8
                        MEDLINE on STN
ΑN
     94051535
                  MEDLINE
DN
     PubMed ID: 1364116
TI
     Cellular immune and cytokine pathways resulting in tissue factor
     expression and relevance to septic shock.
AU
     Edgington T S; Mackman N; Fan S T; Ruf W
CS
     Department of Immunology, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA 92037.
SO
     Nouvelle revue française d'hematologie, (1992) 34 Suppl S15-27. Ref: 103
     Journal code: 7909092.
CY
     GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DT
     Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
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General Review; (REVIEW)

- LA English
- FS Priority Journals
- EM 199312
- ED Entered STN: 19940117

Last Updated on STN: 19950206 Entered Medline: 19931209

Cells of monocyte lineage serve as effector cells in the cellular immune AB response. In addition, they respond to LPS and cytokines with activation and expression of inflammatory effector gene products similar to those elicited by the antigen driven response. The response to antigen proceeds at the T helper cell level through two independent forms of cellular collaboration, contact and lymphokine. We review the control of expression of the Tissue Factor (TF) gene and the function of the TF protein. The enhanced initiation of transcription of the TF gene appears to require engagement of a 56 bp LPS Response Element, an enhancer that is engaged by both AP-1 type heterodimeric complexes as well as NF kappa B like heterodimeric complexes. Dissociation of NF kappa B from Ig kappa B by cytokine and LPS stimulation, and possibly activated T cells, may represent a common pathway to induction of the TF and other inflammatory genes. Enhancement of expression of TF is observed upon adhesion of Mo to endothelial cells and extracellular matrix proteins, as well as upon engagement of leukocyte integrins. The biological effects that follow from expression of TF by vascular cells have been resolved by analysis of function aided by the use of recombinant full length TF and truncated surface domain of TF. The rules of assembly of the cognate ligands of TF, namely the zymogen plasma factors VII and the serine protease factor VIIa, with the soluble surface domain of TF in free solution, in the presence of phospholipid surfaces and cell surface and of the anchored TF molecule have been described. It is evident that assembly of the surface domain of TF with VIIa to form the binary TF.VIIa complex induces a significant increase in the Kcat of the catalytic domain of VIIa for small peptidyl substrates and more profoundly for protein substrate. This provides substantial evidence for an allosteric effect on the catalytic cleft of VIIa that is imparted by binding to TF, its cognate catalytic cofactor. It is also evident that the TF.VIIa complex is proteolytically active and can activate the zymogen plasma factor X to the serine protease Xa in free solution, inferring that extended substrate recognition by induced structural loci of the TF.VIIa complex are created from either or both proteins to constitute a new recognition structure. It is also evident that association of X with charged phospholipid surfaces enhances the proteolytic activation of this zymogen by increasing recognition and susceptibility of the sessile peptide bond deduced from the markedly decreased Km and increased Kcat. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 400 WORDS)